BISOU OPERA MOUSE-3-" The Massatts." HAVEELT'S 14TH STHEET THEATER-2 and 8-"Sam'l o Madison Square Thuares-2 and 8:30-" The Profes-

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert, DRGAN MANUFACTORY, East Tuirty-ninth-st.-Exhibition

Index to Advertisements.

ANUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column,
ANNOCNEMENTS—8th Page—6th column,
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column,
BOARO AND ROOMS—6th Page—5th column,
BOARO AND ROOMS—6th Page—5th column,
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—6th column,
CORPODIATION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column,
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column,
EVACUESIONS—3th Page—6th column,
EVACUESIONS—3th Page—6th column,
FYNANCIAL—7th Page—5th and 6th column,
ICE CREAN—3d Page—4th column,
ICE CREAN—3d Page—3d column,
ICE CREAN—3d Page—3d column,
INSTRUCTION—6th Page—3d column,
MAGNETION—6th Page—3d column,
MARRIAGES AND DYATIS—5th Page—6th column,
MARRIAGES AND DYATIS—5th Page—6th column,
MINING—6th Page—4th column,
MINING—6th Page—4th column,
MINING—6th Page—4th column,
MINING—6th Page—4th column,
CERN SPEANRAS—3d Page—1st column,
SPEALASEOUS—3d Page—1st column,
CERN SPEANRAS—3d Page—1st column,
EXELATIONS—6th Page—3d and 4th columns,
PROFOSALS—3d Page—6th column,
BELLIGIOUS NOTICES—3d Page—1st column,
BELLIGIOUS NOTICES—3d Page—1st column,
EFICIAL NOTICES—3d Page—1st column,
FEILALS—6th Page—5th Column, AMUSEMENTS-3d Page-6th column.

SUMMER RESORTS 3d Page 24 and 3d columns. Trachers 6th Page 3d columns.

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Mr. Bradlaugh has summoned a meeting of his supporters in Trafalgar Square, London on August 2, ==== The text of the vote of censure relative to the Transvaal which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will move in the House of Commons on Monday next is published. A fire at Bordeaux has destroyed 8,000 casks of wine. === The whole of Tunis is now quiet. The Paris Lasterne says that the Nihilists have given the Czar one more warning. - The Irish Land bill has passed through committee, and is about to be reported to the House.

Domestic .- The President continues to improve : pieces of cloth and a small piece of bone were discharged from the wound resterday. ____ Congress man Lapham was elected to the United States Senate, in place of Roscoe Conkling, resigned, receiving the full Republican vote; the Legislature will adjourn to-day. . . . The mills of the Pennsylvania Pulp and Paper Company, at Lock Haven, were burned yesterday; loss, \$160,000, ____ Several failures in the grain trade at Chicago are reported. = Excitement has been caused by the discovery of copper and silver-bearing ore near Fort Laramie, Wy. T. ___ The American Palace

walk yesterday when he heard that Mr. Lapham had been elected, and later sent a dispatch to Albany thanking his followers for their adherence The engineer of the stenmboat Knickerbee'ver was arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of merder. The war in passenger railway rates was continued

Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 87.46 cents, ------- Stocks, after opening at fall figures, declined and were dull and finally

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate fair or clear weather and slight changes in temperature, possibly preceded by partly cloudy weather and occasional light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 77-: lowest, 65-; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Daily Tribens mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Mr. Conkling's telegram is in Tuthill's best

The question naturally arises whether Mr. Conkling regards yesterday's friendly handshaking conference as "a haleyon and vocifcrous proceeding."

Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mrs. Garfield is a hearty and unaffected expression of genuine sympathy, and will be gratifying to the American people as a proof of friendly feeling on the part of the great nation for whom Mr. Gladstone speaks.

Jersey Justice promises to make wife-beating an expensive amusement. Judge Garretson had a case before him in Jersey City yesterday, which had approached homicide, and he sentenced the offender, with the remark that wife-beating was too common, to five years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

While Mr. Conkling is pronouncing telegraphic maledictions upon the Legislature, his former followers are vicing with all other Republicans in mutual congratulations and manifestations of joy. Both Republican organizations of Albany, including the "Grant Club," joined last night in serenading the Senatorselect.

In the very hour of political demise, as in life, Mr. Conkling's vocabulary continues to be something more startling and original than 'unterrified statesmanship" ever conceived before in "all the throbbing activities of a hundred years." He telegraphs one of his friends at Albany that he has been "borne of taste whether a candidate who labored

count." It must be added that the temper of with the tone of his dispatch.

Unless the Free Canal Amendment to the Constitution should pass the Assembly to-day -of which there is no probability-it cannot be submitted to the people until the general election of 1884. The amendment after having passed one Legislature, must be submitted to another containing a new Senate; and as h new Senate is to be elected this year, the amendment must begin its journey all over again. If it should be approved by the Legislature next winter, or the year following, it would then need the approval of the Legislature of 1884, Senators being elected in 1883, before it can be submitted to the people. The earliest possible date, then, at which it can go into operation, always supposing that no miracle occurs in the Assembly before noon today, is January 1, 1885, A distinguished statesman once said, in speaking of some change much to be desired in the fundamental law of the Union, "But you can't amend the Constitution." The difficulty of amending the State Constitution is by no means so great as that of amending the Federal Constitution, but it sometimes seems greater than the law of safety requires. If it were not for the requirement that an election of Senators must come between the first and second legislative approvals of an amendment, it would not take more than two years to amend the Constitution. As it is, it may take three years or more; and it is at least a question whether the hindrance to desirable changes through the restriction respecting the Senate is not greater than the gain derived from its interference with the changes that are not desirable.

TICTORY AT LAST.

The Republicans have triamphed at last, and the long struggle at Albany is over, it matters not now by what process this result was reached. Nobody cares whether the sacrifice of paide on either side was a little greater or less. The essential thing is that the genuine Republicans have won a complete victory, and two Republican Senators have been elected in place of Messrs, Conkling and Platt. Necessarily the choice will not please everybody, even of those who wished Mr. Conkling retired from public life. A compromise rarely gives entire satisfaction, and the harmony and future success of the Republican party were far more important than any personal preference as to candidates, or any sense of pride as to the mode of reaching the result. The Garfield Republicans have won laurels which will not fade, and it matters not whether they yielded much or little in respect to empty forms.

Mr. Conkling is dismissed to private life with great unanimity. His supporters have not honored themselves, though they may perhaps think that they have, by adhering to him so long. The State knows that they have wasted many weeks, and a large sum of public money, and have brought much shame upon the State and the Republican party, by their obstinacy. In the end they have gained much less than they might have gained, as every politician knows, had they terminated the contest sooner. How much they have sacrificed upon the altar of Mr. Conkling's insatiable vanity will not be known until the election next fall has been held. Nothing can restore to these members the measure of confidence and respect from constituents which they once enjoyed. But those who helped to put an end to the struggle, though they yielded most taraily to the will of constituents, will have credit for yielding at last, and the victors have no occasion to

indulge vindictive feeling. Mr. Conkling is the principal loser by this Sleeping Car Company was incorporated at Albany struggle. Had he retired from politics wholly, yesterday; capital, \$10,000,000. === Valparaiso, when he sent in his most unreasonable and have been aroused for him after a lapse of years; and it is possible that he might have returned to public life a wiser and more useful man for his experience. But his conduct has alienated every friend. The men who admired him most heartily two months ago are those who feel most keenly the wrong he has done them. The people have watched his behavior with growing dispart. There is lattle resume his place in public affairs, unless the people of this State have phenomenally short memories and marvellous powers of forgive-

> Next to Mr. Conkling, the Democratic party and has been wagged so obediently, that it will be very hard hereafter to gain for that party the respect of good citizens. The Democrats had no real sympathy with Mr. Corbling, and no desire to help him, and knew full well that it was a great wrong to the State to give his faction any aid. Yet the Democratic members helped him most slavishly to the end, for no better reason than their hope that the chapter of accidents might make the quarrel among Republicans in some way profitable to the Democratic party. It serves them right that the contest ends with the Republicans substantially united, and with the Democrats both beaten and disgraced. The prolonged the contest, by their own unspeakable folly, until the opposition to the Administration had worn itself out and the Republicans had been brought to substantial accord, and they now have the poor satisfaction of knowing that even the defeated Republican faction comes out of the contest with more credit and more chance of future influence than the Democratic party of this State.

> Mr. Lapham was a Stalwart when he was nominated. His election has a very different meaning now, however; for the treatment which he has received from his former associates has probably prepared him to take new views of the political situation. Mr. Conkling's sneers, and the effort made by Mr. Conkling and his friends to turn over the State to the Democrats in order to compass Mr. Lapham's defeat, will not be soon forgotten. The two Senators, in all probability, will act in perfect party, represented by them, will be more fully united and stronger, as Democrats will find to

CONGRATULATIONS

agencies." This is a harsh name to apply to of Republican Senators, and every one who saw so far as the City of New-York is concerned, the delight of the Assembly at Albany over has been chiefly of a negative character. long to get some of those 68 Re- that the prediction was well founded. Every- ing taxation legislation, which occupied so liberately arrived at from a sense of daty. It will publican votes should have stigmatized body is to be congratelated over the happy re- much attention at Albany. The earnest work them in that manner in the bitterness of his sult of the long struggle—even Senators Miller of the Governor's Taxation Commission and the either side an affair of this kind should cause any disappointment. On one point the telegram is and Lapham. For although a successful can- Legislative Joint Committee has resulted chiefly

has stood for truth and principle," Mr. Conk- is something peculiarly anspicious in the way orders." With the exception of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an | that they are in a different control of the bills bring- midst of the scenes identified with their labors is an interest of the scenes identified with their labors is an interest of the scenes identified with ling emitted to say whether truth is Platt and our two new Senators enter the Upper House, ing gas, express and street railroad companies | idea the English have always endeavored to carry principle is Conkling, or Platt principle and They represent an absolutely barmonious and under the operation of the corporation tax, Conkling truth, or whether Mr. Conkling, in united party at home. It is true that defining the meaning of the term "lands" so his opinion, stands for both, and Mr. Platt, as when they were agreed upon in the Re- as to bring elevated railroad, telegraph and usual in Mr. Conkling's opinion, "don't publican causes the existence of a divi- kindred structures within the classification of Mr. Conkling's friends in the Legislature yesterday is in the very best possible contrast. In their nomination provision was made for the last-named of which has not yet become the atisfaction of the claims of each section. have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish. They can give the administration of port without effort and without sacrifice. They are heartily to be congratulated.

We think the defeated candidates are also to the Senate with letters of marque and reprisal against the President, they would have had four years of barren strife; they would have passed the time, as Mr. Watterson nervously expressed it, between Hades and the Iron-works. They will now be far better employed in attending to their own affairs, and enjoying in a private station the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

Judge Robertson is to be congratulated also. He has made a magnificent record as a master of parliamentary strategy, and as a brave, adroit, imperturbable political leader in one of the most important controversies of the time. He can now accept the great national office which he President and the Senate have offered him. and, judging the future by the past, there is no reason to doubt that he will give us an administration of the customs which will be brilliant and memorable. He has already shown great executive and administrative taleat, and the higher moral qualities of firmness, endurance and knowledge of men. He will being to his new duties intelligence, industry, and learning a the law, but no purpose or intention to use sounding proclamations of reform; but we that every day he remains in the Custom House he will do something to render and shrill in condemnation. the service better and more efficient.

his office to his successor in admirable condishow the British merchants and the American sulate-General a fine specimen of the best sort of American soldier and politician.

It would take a volume to enum-rate all Tuthill and Spinola, that they will not be called on for any further exhibitions of their idiosynerasies in public; Mr. Crapser, on the prospect of a good cheese year; Mr. Forster, that the men he finally voted for on full and mature consideration were elected; Speaker Sharpe, that he carried on his part of the side; Governor Cernell, who has made so ex cellent a use of his legitimate authority during the harly-burly that those who wanted him for Senator are best pleased that we keep him for Governor; and Channey Depew, who, after all, carried out of the fight the brightest laurels for temper and conduct.

Finally, the whole Nation, in harmony with the rejoicing Republicans of New-York, sends its respectful and affectionate congratulations to that sick chamber by the Potomac, where our great-hearted, generous and magnanimous President is slowly fighting his heroic way back to life and activity. The Nation has which the Nation now knows and respects in him, to be President to the end.

WORK OF THE LEGISLITURE.

The political contest at Albany has so engrossed the attention of the people of the State that many of them do not, perhaps, remember that the session had already equalled the duration of the average Legislature when the probability that Roscoe Conkling will ever Senators resigned. Since that time little has been accomplished in legislation, except, for the most part, the passage of measures to which prompt veto. The legislative record of suffers. It has played the tail for him so long, priced within the period ending with the 16th of May. It cannot be said that the record is a very fruitful one. It is a showing principally of things that have not been accomplished. But while it may be true that comparatively little advance has been made in the various departments of legislation, it is measures have become laws; and this, all things considered, is one of the most favorable verdicts that can be passed upon a Legisla-

The first concern of citizens of New-York is usually to know in what shape the close of a legislative session has left the laws governing the City of New-York. This year there is little to be said on that subject. The Mc-Carthy Charter, the only comprehensive measure of reform proposed at Albany, was smothered

in the Assembly Committee on Cities, after passing the Senate. Some of its features were of doubtful expediency, but, as a whole, the effect of the bill would have been in the direction of consolidating bloated departments, and abolishing uscless bureaus, and sharply reducing manicipal expenses. Its failure in Committee is much to be regretted. The responsibility for the failure is clear enough to leave no mistake as to its origin. The remaining laws affecting the local interests of this city are comparatively of minor importance. The chief of them reconstructed the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and is still on trial before the public. The laws protecting Central Park against invasion by a World's Fair, directing the removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir, authorharmony at Washington with each other, and | izing the construction of the Manhattan Square with the Administration; and the Republican appproaches, instituting contagious diseases hospitals, requiring the registration of plumbers with the Board of Health, and establishtheir sorrow, than it has been before for many ing a stricter system of contracts with the City Government, ought also perhaps to be named. A review of the session by a regular corre- Earl Eussell, and is not regarded as anti-American spondent, printed elsewhere, gives the full list THE TRIBUNE predicted an Era of Good of bills having any practical importance. It is down by forbidden and abhorrent forces and Feeling to set in five minutes after the election casily seen that the work of the Legislature, seem to have consulted together as to their duties in

distressingly vague. In announcing his ap- didate may usually be compared to a young in training bills to die in committee rooms or be

sien in the party was recognized, and real catate, and taxing collateral inheritances, But events have moved rapidly since then. Among the conspicuous failures were the bills. Mr. Lapham soon ceased to be the candidate to tax savings banks, life insurance companies, of the opposition, and his election yesterday trust companies, cotton, petroleum and stockby the united strength of the party in the brokers, and liquor-dealers and distillers. There Legislature completed the union of the Re- are differences of opinion respecting all of publicans of the State. He and Mr. Miller these bills, perhaps, but the discriminating have an easy mandate to fulfil. They go to and onerous tax on brokers met with no favor Washington next winter untrammelled. They anywhere outside of the Legislature, and its failure will be regarded as well deserved.

Of general legislation, there is not a great ishing adulteration of food and drugs was passed; the Penal Code was adopted, and a special law was passed affixing adequate penalto be felicitated. If they had been sent back | ties to vitriol-throwing; Hell Gate pilotage was abolished, and an imaigration tax revived. Of the use of the veto power, more can be said. We doubt whether there has ever been an Executive at Albany who used the veto so freely and so fearlessly as Governor Cornell. His independence of personal considerations has been such as to attract the attention not only of the Legislature, but of the State. As : whole, the session has been a clean one, and he has bad to meet comparatively few corrupt measures. But he has kept not a little illconsidered matter out of the statute-book, and is entitled to much credit for his share of the work of the Legislature of 1881.

SPEAKER SHARPE'S INGRATITUDE. If there is a man in polities in New-York who can afford to stand on his own merits and ask no favors of any one, it is Speaker Sharpe. We have not always agreed with him, and have of late had several occasions to criticiso with frankuess his public acts. But we have never doubted his ability, his energy and his as, none too soon, concluded to listen to the call of his constituents and to vote in favor or a weapon of vengeance against enemies, of the Republican candidates for Senator, he is assailed with the ready charge of perfidy to Mr. Corlling, to which the additional gravaalso believe we hazard nothing in saying men of ingratitude is added. The Conkling-Democratic papers are shocked at his conduct

These charges are too ridiculous for serious We congratulate General Merritt also, He refutation. The burden of gratitude lies enhas made a good Collector; he will turn over | tirely on the other side. General Sharpe has done ten times as much for Mr. Conkling in tion, and will proceed with a light heart to this State as Mr. Conkling has ever done for the honorable and important post to which him. He has been one of his most earnest the President has transferred him, and will and effective supporters, and has been the brains, the directing intelligence, of this long travellers in London who come to the Con- fight in Mr. Conkling's favor against to tap the barrel. One of the drawbacks about bethe public sentiment of the State. When the time came to decide whether he should continue a losing and hopeless conflict the people who may properly be congratulated. | indefinitely, with no advantage to Mr. Conkling and with serious damage to the Republican party, General Sharpe chose to sacrifice his personal preferences and east in his lot with the majority of his Republican associates. The only mistake he made was in waiting too long; but for this he deserves the gratitude and not, the blame of the Conkling party. He is alike fight with such frankness and good nature that | indifferent, however, to their abuse or their he did not lose a friend worth having on either threats. He knows, and all sensible people know, that he has done more for them than they ever have done or can do for him; and so far as the future is concerned, the personal qualities which have won him so many successes in the past will be a better reliance than any help from a broken and discredited ring. He has a habit of running ahead of his ticket -for which he owes no thanks to Mr. Conkling nor any one else.

STOCK COMPANIES IN LONDON.

What fever of speculation has come over our esteemed friend, John Bull ? After having refused every new investment and buttoned up his pockets races at Saratoga. = Mrs. Dr. E. H. Chapin died would have retained great influence in the would have retained great influence in the politics of the State; public sympathy when the courses, with the courses at Saratoga. = Mrs. Dr. E. H. Chapin died ill-tempered resignation, it is probable that he would have retained great influence in the politics of the State; public sympathy mich elected him stands by him still, and bids him, after his manner, without make or wild scheme put before him. The last issue of The revenue, with the courses at Saratoga. don increases and gathers strength. In the preceding week the prospectuses of ten new companies were issued, involving a commitment equal to twenty-five millions of dollars. There were gold and silver mines, diamond mines, water works, electric light companies, shapping, fishing and agricultural schemes. The advertisements fill whole sides of

Here is a specimen out of the crowd of applien tions for England's source cash. The Southack and Catir Alan Mining Company is advertised with a capital of £200,900, the seven incorporators judicloudy limiting their stake in the investment to one share each, or \$5 a head. This association proposes the Governor was compelled to apply a tolerrow of the British public £60,000 in £10 bends at 8 per cent per annum. It generously prothe session is therefore practically com- possito present with each bond a fully-paid share, o that the investor geta 8 per cent interest and 10 per cent in stock boars. John Bull must have a marvellers simplicity if he can be gulled in this way and on such terms. There must be some hidden charm about the scheme, and it appears that the company is biblical in its origin. The prospectu gravely informs the public that in the "second chapter of Genesis, eleventh and twelfth verses, a also true that few dangerous or doubtful descriptive account of the gold will be found," precisely as we might refer to an official report on mineral resources by Professor Newberry or Raymond. Moses has been charged with a good deal by both Bishop Colenso and Colonel Ingersoll, but this is the first time he has ever been claimed as an authority in mining speculation. The passage reads: The name of the first is Pison; that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; and the gold of that land is good; there is bdellium and the onyx stone." As an additional in ducement it is stated that the locality of the mines is laid down in a map showing the district "to be found in an edition of the Holy Bible published by Heary Frowde, price 3 shillings and 6 pence,"

The English clergy are among the most reckless of investors, but what reverend speculator could refuse to invest in a company supported by Scripture and indersed by Mosaic authority ? Among the directors who youch for this scheme are Hobart Pacha and Earl Poulett. The prospectus might have been drafted from any wild-cat American enterprise. There are the usual assays, estimates and conjectures, leaving a cool-blooded reader with the sincere conviction that the chances of failure are ninety-nine to one.

The trustees of Jordan's burial-ground have been treated with scant courtesy on both sides of the Atlantic, and Mr. Harrison rushes into print in the columns of The London Times, refusing to hold further communication with these gentlemen on the ground that the application was refused in a printed eircular issued a week before his interview with them. The trustees are all members of the Society of Friends; some of them are bankers of high standing, and all of them men of unisopeachable character. One of them married a niece of the late in his sympathies. The telegraph, no doubt, gave the situation, and to have prepared a reply evidently intended to soften the refusal as much as be matter of regret if by the want of good taste on distressingly vague. In announcing his approval of "the Spartan band which so long bear, "with all his serrows before him," there kicked about either house in the "general elearly is not. That the dead should recose in the

out. Whether the arguments in favor of it outweigh the objections against disturbing the graves of the dead may be a fair matter for debate, but one in which no satisfactory solution will be arraved at if either party begins by losing his temper. The further light thrown on the matter goes to show that it would be exceedingly difficult to identify the remains of William Penn, and in so doing several graves would have to be disturbed. If Mr. Harrison does not display better tact than he has so far exhibited, his mission is not likely to succeed.

Those whose business called them out yesterday morning before sunrise saw some interesting astronomical phenomena. Low down in the northeast the crescent moon coquetted with Venus, still the most brilliant of all the morning stars, while to Jupiter and Mars, the God of War passing the giant President Gardeld a cordial and devoted sup- deal to be said. A comprehensive law pun- planet so closely as to be almost lost in the flare of Britain alone produces a third of the entire quantity, or sight of Schaberie's comet, but the sky in Auriga was hazy, and a careful search near Menkalinan with a good opera-glass failed to detect any trace of the wanderer.

It's ferocious and acrocious, that's what it is. We most respectfully call Mr. Conkling's attention to the fact that the rates of railway travel to the boundless West are uncommonly low,

The Primate having gone up, as it were, we shall

The country will now have a welcome rest from Conkling and all his works. For more than four months the public has been agitated by the gymnasties of this tremendous person, who started out on | which grew out of a dispute as to the right of shooting an expedition designed to show that he was a bigger man than the President. Having failed in that, he resigned, and proceeded to "show what he could do" us a whole ale smasher of the Republican party. He has made a worl deal of noise and kept his name in the ears of the public for many weeks, but the result is that he has dropped himself out of political life, while the kepublican party awaits, section and

It may be observed calmly, as if one were recording a historical fact, that Primacy and Bossism have gone to meet the Third Term.

The Word's stuck on Senator Miller is energetic ad vociferous, but not original. It is directly olen from Jack Cade's arrang ment of Lord Say, he indictment may be found in the fourth act of Henry VI.: "Then hast most traitered by corrupted the yeath of the redia in erecting a grammar school; and . . . contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper mill."

Coulding should conside himself with the reflection that he was no slouch of a prophet when he said be would not go back to the Senate without Mr. Platt.

New York has two Senators who will not resign.

The Ohio Democratic press is still backward about oming forward in support of Bookwalter for Governor. Indeed, no one would ever judge from reading those papers that they had heard of his nomination, for he is scarcely mentioned at all. Why is this thus? It may be that they are all waiting for him ing a pocketbook candidate for office is the necessity of paying for the support of everybody in the party. No one will come forward until he has his share of the "sinews." The innecent Pocketbook-walter will discern presently that buying a nomination is by no means equivalent to buying an election. He has merely paid his admission fee, as it were. The heavy expenses are all to come.

The New-York correspondent of The Philadelphia to the future. As soon as the Albany contest is deeided, it is understood he will take a trip across the Atlantic, with a view to rest and recuperation, and on his return, in October, he will make a journey through the Southern States, including in his programme the Cotton International Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia. His friends say he is solicitous about strengthening his political influence in that section, and to that end he will take the earliest opportunity to remove the unfavorable impression his Stalwart speeches during the last year, and especially during the Presidential campaign, are supposed to have made on the Southern mind. The ex-Senator clearly his not abandoned the expectation of one day being President of the United States." Oh, hasn't he f What party does be propose to parmit to peninate What party does be propose to permit to nominate him for President f or will be run as an independent candidate? However he may run, he will be a boon to a duil political world.

It is a fact, Mr. Conkling, in both philosophy and physics, that it is a good deal easier to jump down than to jump up.

and the mee shall never look upon his like as a topic again.

The greatest effort of his life won't be able to save

Tuthill is out of a job. It will not be necessary for the late Primate to shoot anymore speeches through him or anybody else,

Conkling can now say to Platt, " Me too!"

PERSONAL.

A little danchter of Mr. Wm. H. Saward was baptized last week at Auburn with water which was brought from the River Jordan by Secretary Seward

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has purchased the Dinviddie and Washington papers sold in Loudon this mouth, and has presented them to the Virginia Historical Society,

"The Villa on the Rhine of Herr Auerbach was not drawn from the imagination. The original is now standing at Bonn, and was built by a German who had become wealthy in America.

Mr. J. G. Whittier now earries a worn four-bloded pocket-knife which deserves tender care. It is the knife with which Mr. Thackeray sharpened his pencils, and was given to Whittier since the death of J. T. Fields, who carried it for some time,

The young bride of Lord Colin Campbell is described by a friend as one of the most beautiful, intelligent and unaffected of girls. Her simplicity of nature is as charming as her accomplishments are great, and her fair face and graceful ways are much Mr. Tsu Soon Kee, a popular member of the

Chinese Legation at Washington, is now on his way to China. This is the gentleman who came to this country three years ago utterly ignorant of the English language, and who has so mastered it since then that he has completed an excellent translation of the "Treaties of America with All Nations. Prince Christian, who holds office as Ranger of

Windser Park, has greatly offended the British people who support him by omitting to provide a special melosure at the recent Royal review for members of Parliament. He prepared such an inclosure for a club to which he belongs, and this only enraged the representatives of the people the more. Prince Christian, who is chiefly known as the husband of representatives of the people the more. Prince Christian, who is chiefly known as the husband of Prince-s Helena, is now mentioned as "a foreigner and a pensioner on British bounty."

GENERAL NOTES.

Zell's United States Business Directory for 1881 has just been issued, and is thought to be an improvement upon its predecessors in accuracy and arrangement. One feature which it is thought will recommend it to the mercantile community is the classification by trades and occapations, instead of primarily by States and cities, which was the system pursued in previous

According to the statistical Jahrbuck of the City of Berlin for 1880, which deals with the year 1878, the total cost of the poor administration for that year was 7,036,511 marks, or about \$1,750,000. Relief in the shape of money was given to 11,354 persons; " narture-money" was paid for 5,114 children, and 46,129 persons were treated in the sick and poor-houses. The year-book states that it is impossible to give an exact THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO CIVIL SPRVICE REPORM otal of the poor in Berlin, because the same persons re-

which must be a diminution of their profits. The American public must have pic, and must have it at the time honored price. An insurrection would immediately follow any attempt to raise the rates. In certain indus tries this intricate problem might be satisfactorily solved by reducing the measure. A smaller beer glass, for instance, or a larger proportion of foam would, under like circumstances, accomplish the desired end; but no such subterfuge will avail in the case of pies. By immemorial usage a piece of pie has become a definite quantity known to all men, and the slightest reduction of its size would be instantly detected. Its outline is a quadrantal triangle; the angle at its apex is a right angle and must remain so to the ead of time. An acute

Statistics laid before the Congress of Brewera which recently met at Versailles show that there are in the right was an exceedingly close conjunction of Europe about 40,000 breweries, which produce asunhis rays. Nothing so med to be wanting except a to be exact, 785,017,002 gallons. Prussla comes next with 318,579,998 gallons; Bavaria, 260,757,002 gallons; Austria, 245,975,158 gallons; and France, 155,980,000 gallons. It will thus be seen that the Teutonic nations are eminently the beer producers, as they are also the principal beer drinkers; where wine is to be had nearly as cheaply as beer, the mult liquor is not preferred. The proportion in which beer is consumed varies very much. Bavaria heads the list with 54 gallons per head per anhavens acade for use with od gallons per head per all-num, or rather over one gailon a week. Belgium is next with 30 gallons, and England is about the same, namely, 29 gallons, or, roundly speaking, something over half a gallon per head per week. In Germany, excluding Ba-yaria, the average consumption is 19 gallons, and from this a great drop fellows, to 9 gallons in Footband, an Significant, where whishey is preferred. Austria con-stance only 6 gallons of beer per head and France only 4.

A brief cable dispatch recently announced that M. Asselin, who killed M. de St. Victor in a duca

HINTS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CHANGE THE APPOINTMENT SYSTEM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sta: Is not the present a proper time to agitate the question whether the President of the United States ought not to be relieved of a portion of the cuttes imposed on him by that part of the Constitution that provides, "He shall neminate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, Ambassadors . . . and sit other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law."

The task imposed on the President by this provision, or cuiling through a rag-bag of political aspirants to find it subjects for places of minor importance, is one weighing heavily upon him, is the source of much personal paintry, hate and revenge, tending to increase the violence of party strife; and when our Nation shall have attained a greater population, the burden will be unbearable, and Ledger has become possessed of some valuable and the evils thereof be multiplied beyond endurance. Yet highly interesting information about the late Pritins imposition on the President, and the effects theremate. He writes: "Senator Conkling has views as to the future. As soon as the Albany contest is deand one not of minor importance is the evil resulting from the privilege granted by Presidents to Congressmen in virtually allowing them to make the appointments. This extra-constitutional right, and privilege by consent, is making Congressmen, elected ostensibly as lawmakers, a victous set of shopkeepers, who hold for barter sundry petty offices to exchange for the base servitude of will ing yet despleable politicians.

By the following provision, a part of the same section above quoted, there is perhaps ample means provided for correcting the wrong; "But the Congress may by for correcting the wrong; "But the Congress may by law yest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments." Thus the passage of an act by Congress enabling the heads of Departments and courts of law to appoint all subordinate officers is all that is required to give peace to the President and satisfaction to the people. But will Congress do this fivel, most of the local officers of the United States within the several States if not all, ought and well might be filled by the people of communification benefits of states. power of homediate removal for sufficient causes. In other words, making the will of the people, as revealed by the hallot, the mitchery source for appointments to local substrainate offices of the United Stotes by the Heads of Departments. This also can be fully accomplished by Congressional enactments, and without constantional amendments, and the gaunt, hungry office sceker would be territed ever to the doubtful assistance of his own constitutions.

Beloit, Las., July 17, 1881.

COMETABY DISTANCES.

To the Editor of the Iribune.

Six: In the ephemeris of Schaberle's const this province you give the logariforms of the distance of the comet from both the son and the earth I have New York, July 22, 1881.

(All astronomical districts are given, not in sail s, but in terms of the part is mean distance from the sun. This unit of mean greatest may be taken as 92,400,000 miles, the for, of which is 7,900 ci7. New suppose our correspondent wants to mid the dis-tance of Shaberle's comet from the sun at perselion in miles. The process is as follows:

The same with any other distance,-Ed.]

PUBLIC OPINION.

Conkling never expected to get so low that you the Democrats would spare his oder of a trade.— Cheago Journal (Leps)

It is the opinion of close observers of politi-cal affairs that the prelong deoriest over the Schauer-ships at Affainy has strengthened the Republican Party in the State of New York rather than weakened it.—(Syra-cuse Journal (Rep.)

It is fortunate for the Republican party and for the people of the State and Nation that "Conkling ism" has fallen as it has -[Poughkeepste Eagle (Rep.)

From the Detroit Pest and Tribune (Rep.)

Sharpe thought the time had come to vote against Cocking, and he so voted. Whereapen Le instantly became ingrate became he is supposed once to have held an office through Conking's inflance. His sense of duty is ridicaled. The right or wrong of Sharpe's vote is not discussed. It may be right—but that is put aside and this is submitted for it. I case did something for him, therefore I own him and he is at ingrate. That is, he is bound to go wrong and stay wrong and vote wrong if a senator who has ever sided him desires him to do se." It is difficult to conceive of anything more monstrors or dimesons. It is corruption applied to the very root of politics.

THE ME TOO IN POLITICS.

From The Rosten Journal (Rep.)

"Me too" in politics is the natural result of "bossism." Weatever may be send to the contrary Mr. Platt, who will ever be regulated as Mr Condings "ine toe," would not have resigned if the man whom he restarded as his political superior or head had not first determined to do to. Mr Conding realizates Mr. Dark

total of the peer in Berlin, because the same persons reocrar under the different headings of the report. It is
evident, however, on the whole that the relative number of party-rate the remaining population is less in Berlin
is thou in London, and less in London than in Paris,
though herlin is certainly the poorest of the three great
capitals.

When the manufacturer raises prices, the middiemen and retailers manify find little difficulty in following suit, and the consumers are the ones who suffer.

That this general rule, however, does not universally
apply has been recently shown in Chicago where the ple
manufacturers have raised their prices 25 percent. Proprictors of restaurants and lunch rooms frankly adont